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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/848,515	05/03/2001	Matti Kantola	617-010289-US(PAR)	7554
2512	7590	09/26/2006	EXAMINER	
PERMAN & GREEN 425 POST ROAD FAIRFIELD, CT 06824			DAO, MINH D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2618	

DATE MAILED: 09/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/848,515	KANTOLA ET AL.
	Examiner MINH D. DAO	Art Unit 2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 07/18/06 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1,3,5-14,16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang (US 5,917,913) in view of Ramaswamy et al. (US 6,832,082) and further in view of Thompson et al. (US 2002/0022483).

Regarding claim 1, Wang teaches a portable communications device (see fig. 2; item 200 (PEAD)) comprising communication means (see fig. 6B, item 662, Infrared Transceiver) for communicating with a second device (see fig. 2, Requesting Device 202 of the Electronic Transaction System 102), and identification means (see fig. 4, user Identification Data 410), the identification means arranged to provide information on the portable communications device (see col. 4, lines 41-55), wherein the information from the identification means is obtainable by the second device (see col.

4, lines 41-55). However, Wang fails to teach that the identification means is separated from the communication means. Ramaswamy, in an analogous art, teaches a system including a handset transceiver exchanging security codes between the handset and a base unit prior to establishing communication with the base unit (see col. 3, lines 19-67; col. 6, lines 50-67. In this case, the connector of the handset unit that provides connection between the handset and the base unit of Ramaswamy to exchange security codes, reads on the identification means of the present invention). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Ramaswamy to Wang in order for the combined system of Wang and Ramaswamy to ensure that the communication between the two communication parties is unique as taught by Ramaswamy.

Still regarding claim 1, the combination of Wang and Ramaswamy does not mention an use of user identification to establish communication between the communication means and the second device. Thompson, in an analogous art, teaches wireless connection between an access point and a portable computing device (PCD), the connection is based on the identification received from the PCD to the access point (see sections [0131, 0156]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Thompson to Wang and Ramaswamy in order for the combined system of Wang, Ramaswamy and Thompson to provide access point the preferred service provider as the PCD comes close the access point as taught by Thompson (see section [0031]).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Wang, Ramaswamy and Thompson teaches a portable communications device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the identification means comprises a radio frequency tag (see Wang, fig. 4, item 410).

Regarding claims 6 and 7, the combination of Wang, Ramaswamy and Thompson teaches a portable communications device as claimed in claims 1 and 6 respectively, wherein the magnetic data carrying arrangement comprises a magnetic strip (see Wang, col. 2, lines 5-12).

Regarding claim 8, the combination of Wang, Ramaswamy and Thompson teaches a portable communications device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the information provided by the identification means comprises one or more of the following: Identity of the device; address of the device when the communication means are used; and identity of the user (see Wang, col. 4, lines 56-65).

Regarding claim 9, the combination of Wang, Ramaswamy and Thompson teaches a portable communications device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the device is one of the following devices: point of sale device; ticket gate device; and information kiosk (see Wang, fig. 2, item 102).

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Wang, Ramaswamy and Thompson teaches a portable communications device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the established communication connection with the second device is a wireless link (see Wang, col. 4, lines 31-40; also see Thompson, sections [0131,0156]).

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Wang, Ramaswamy and Thompson teaches a portable communications device as claimed in claim 10, wherein the wireless link is a high frequency link (see Wang, col. 4, lines 31-40).

Regarding claims 12 and 13, the combination of Wang, Ramaswamy and Thompson obviously teaches a portable communications device as claimed in claim 11 wherein the wireless link a high frequency Bluetooth link since the portable communications device of Wang is already operates as a short-range device.

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Wang, Ramaswamy and Thompson teaches a portable communications device as claimed in claim 10, wherein the wireless link is an infrared link (see Wang, col. 4, lines 31-40).

Regarding claim 16, the claim has the same limitations as that of claim 1, therefore claim 16 is interpreted and rejected for the same reasons set forth above and in the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding claim 17, the claim has the same limitations as that of claim 1, therefore is interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Wang, Ramaswamy and Thompson teaches a method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the second device comprises a portable communications device (see Wang, col. 4, lines 8-29).

Regarding claim 19, the claim has the same limitations as that of claim 15, therefore is interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 15.

4. Claims 2-4, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang (US 5,917,913) in view of Ramaswamy et al. (US 6,832,082), Thompson et al. (US 2002/0022483) and further in view of McGregor et al. (US 5,625,669).

Regarding claims 2-4, the combination of Wang, Ramaswamy and Thompson, as mentioned above, teaches all limitations of claim 1. However, it fails to teach that the bar code is arranged on the exterior of the communications device (including on the display of the device). McGregor, in an analogous art, teaches a bar code that is arranged on the exterior of a communications device (col. 20, lines 19-26). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching McGregor to Wang and Ramaswamy in order to have various ways of providing identification information.

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Wang, Ramaswamy, Thompson and McGregor teaches a portable communications device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the communications device is a mobile telephone (see figs. 1-3 of McGregor).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MINH D. DAO whose telephone number is 571-272-7851. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MATTHEW ANDERSON can be reached on 571-272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Minh Dao 
AU 2618
September 20, 2006



Matthew Anderson
Superviser AU 2618